

People.

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MAY-DAY.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 6.

The Socialists of the Land Speak Out Unterrified.

Despite Attempts by the Police in Greater New York to Prevent it, the Socialists of the City Utter their Creed of Universal Peace Resolutions that Enunciate the Oneness of the Work-ing Class of All Nations and the Oneness of the Capitalist Class.

The May Day celebrations held this year in America were certainly a histeric event. To have a political party that is so genuinely true to principle that it will not bend before popular insanity, brought on by deep-laid capitalist conspiracy, is so novel a thing that the attitude of the S. L. P. in holding, despite the inhuman war craze, the language of peace will some day be appreciated as a spectacle inspiring to future ages. The celebrations were held in a large number of towns. In New York preparations had been made during two months for a monster demonstration consisting of a parade and open air meeting. The meeting had to be held in-doors and the parade was forbidden-by the police on the ground that "outsiders might create a disturb-At all headquarters, where paraders were to assemble; at ferries, that were to bring them over to Manhattan, strong detachments of police had been massed to prevent the forming of lines, and at Union Square, the police dispersed all gatherings. Before the Might which the workingclass has placed into the hands of the capitalist class, there was nothing but to yield-for the present. The brutal arrogation of censorship powers, together with the denial of the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage are but additional straws laid on the back of a camel that at no distant day will, having won the political power with the ballot, settle scores with these gentry.

The indoor New York meeting having had to be arranged upon only a few hours' notice fell far below the dimensions that the open air meeting would have assumed. Nevertheless the addresses delivered by the speakers among whom was Comrade Martha Moore Avery, will not readily be forgotten, and of lasting effect will be the resolutions adopted. They were as follows

WHEREAS, in 1889, May Day was designated by the Paris International Labor Congress for annual demonstra-tions of proletarian Solidarity, to be held simultaneously in all parts of the

world;
THEREFORE, we class-conscious working people of America in mass-meeting assembled, hereby send fraternal greetings to our fellow tollers of all races and nationalities, now indissolubly united under the banner of International Socialism and irresistibly

International Socialism and irresistibly marching in their respective countries to the conquest of the public powers.

GREETING to our German Comrades, who by their indomitable spirit and admirable discipline drove from power the giant despot, Bismarck, and now, two million strong, are paralyzing all the reactionary forces of Central

GREETING to our French Comrades, who within the past four years have upon labor issues wrecked three capi-talistic ministries, forced into retire-ment a plutocratic President of the Re-public and by a vet of 1 400 000 carried

29 cities and 1,200 towns.

GREETING to our Belgian Comrades, who forcibly wrested from an ultra-conservative parliament the right of suffrage until then denied to the dispossessed classes of their country; then followed up this first victory by a vote of 460,000; and are now deliberately pre-paring to take in their own hands the

reins of government.

GREETING to our Italian Comrades, GREETING to our Italian Comrades, who by their valiant struggle against the infamous Crispi, culminating in the election of fifteen Socialist deputies, cleared the way for the Social Revolution from the Alps to the Etna.

GREETING to our Austrian comrades, who also recently wrested from their feudal Government the franchise.

wielded it in the interest of the working class, thereby conquered fifteen seats in their national Parliament, and forthwith made the voice of Revolution heard in that Hall.

GREETING to our Comrades of Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Roumania; and last but not least to those of England

GREETING, in short, to every corps, large or small, of that vast army of class-conscious proletarians, which to-day holds in check the military tyrants of Europe and commands peace among them until their own doom shall be scaled by the inevitable issue of the raging battle between International Capitalism and International Socialism. And here we re-echo with intense glad-

And here we re-echo with intense glad-ness the recent prediction of Jean Jau-rès, that Capitalism will survive a few years only—if it does survive at all— this bloodstained Nineteenth Century. But on this occasion, rendered espe-cially momentous by the present state of war between this country and Spain, it is our imperative duty to give our Spanish brothers, in particular, a pub-lic assurance of our unalterable devolic assurance of our unalterable devo-tion to those great principles which on the coming day of Socialist triumph will at once put an end to all human

THEREFORE, we fully endorse the position taken by the Spanish Socialists—it matters not who owns Cuba. Spain or America; let the workers of the world, who own nothing in the

world, unite throughout the world against their despoilers.

Away with bogus patriotism! We brand as equally spurious the Spanishism of a sugar-fed Cortes, the Cubanism of a sugar-coated Junta, and the

Americanism of a sugar trust Senate.

Away with the sham humanity—monstrous hypocrisy—of the ruling classes. We denounce with equal indignation the system that manifests itself by the acts of a Butcher Weyler in Cuba and the sys-tem that manifests itself by the acts of a Sheriff Martin in Pennsylvania.

In the lurid light of the present war, to which may soon be added in both countries the flash of gatting guns, nowing down strikers, let the working classes on both sides of the Atlantic see their only true way to freedom. Let them rally at the polls under the flag of universal emancipation. "Down with Capitalism! Onward with International Socialism!"

Random Shots.

In the issue of THE PEOPLE dated April 17th there is a statement to the effect that the International Association of Machinists would not call a general strike for the eight-hour day on May 1st; that this proposition was a swindle on the working class; that the I. A. M. was going down, and that this eight-hour bluff was merely for the purpose of getting more dues from dupes; finally, that the American Federation of Labor compounded a swindle when they sanctioned it. On the same o'Connell, Grand Master Mechanic of the I. A. M., sent out a letter from head-quarters, the purport of which is: "There will be no strike on May 1st." AND THERE WAS NOT.

New York was in a whirl of excite-ment Saturday night. Everybody was marching and counter-marching except the S. L. P. and the Seventh Regiment. The S. L. P. would if it could, but it couldn't. The Seventh Regiment could if it would, but it wouldn't.

The Seventh Regiment has decided not to volunteer. What a 10-million candle power light this throws on the patriotism of the upholders of law and order of the capitalist class. It seems but yesterday when the "Gallant Seventh" marched across the Brooklyn Seventh" marched across the Brooklyn Bridge in all the panoply of war. They were armed to the teeth, these gallant soldiers. Their bayonets glistened in the winter's sun. Their teeth were set, the light of battle was in their eyes. The enemy lay before them. And, oh! Mars, great god of war! what an enemy. There was the little smudge-faced towheaded tot, building his snow-man; there was the worker's wife with her apron full of groceries; the bare-footed newsboy; and, finally, the hungry, defenceless strikers, who had the audacity fenceless strikers, who had the audacity

to go on strike to enforce the ten-hour law of the State of New York.

Once in Trolleytown, the "Gallant Seventh" made their presence feit. They fired into windows, bayoneted peaceable citizens; in short, these war-story relied, hades with the reconcenriors raised hades with the reconcen-trados of Brooklyn. Every man Jack of them felt he was the hottest thing

that ever came down the pike.

But this Cuban affair was a different proposition altogether. The Spaniards had guns, and they are supposed to have a disagreeable way of shooting them off. Some of their bullets might find a resting place in the bosom of one of these tin soldiers. Again, there was fever in Cuba, where the millions of their daddies could not help them to battle with it.

Knowing all this, they believed it is better to stay home and fight the American reconcentrados, where there is no danger, than go away and fight for the Cuban reconcentrados, where there is

So they stayed.

The Thirteenth Regiment, the companion regiment of the Seventh, was sent back in disgrace from Hempstead vesterday because only one-fourth of its nembership volunteered to go to the

This was the regiment that shot a young roofer in cold blood on the roof of a house in Hicks street during the Brooklyn strike while he was engaged

at his trade.

And these puppets are the upholders of canitalist law and order! Workers, put yourself on the right side of the guns.

Oh, the "Gallant" Seventh Regiment and the "Noble" Thirteenth have both declared they will not go to war Because, you see, the Spaniard he, Might fight back good and hard. And in their tender frame might place

many a scar. They fought the Brooklyn trolley men. With their wives and children, too; But if they fought the Spaniards, Well, they might get in a stew. So they'll stay at home, and will no

Even though they disgrace the blue— These heroes of the gallant Seventh regiment.

We don't want to fight, But, by Jingo, if we do, We'd rather be in Delmonico's Fighting an oyster stew; For that is the sort of stuff That will stick to our ribs like glue, And keep us from going to Havana,

When at the front, 'midst shot and shell The proletariat will stand, Fighting to make the Cubans free; Not knowing that exploitation Will go on at every hand, No matter who wins this victory

(Continued on Page 4)

NEW YURK, MAY 8, 1898.

BILL-POSTING TRUST.

Good-by Individualistic Bucket-and-Brush Brigade.

A Capitalist Circular For the Establishment of the Latest Trust-The Crushing Law of Capital Admitted With Refreshing Frankness, Boldness and Correctness from a Capitalist Source.

The circular runs thus:

There is no business in the world in which competition exhibits itself in such a destructive form as in bill posting. In fact, there is really no such thing as "competition" in bill postingthere may be temporary "opposition." but the severity of the conflict always forces either a surrender or a copsoidate tion, and in either event monopoly finally friumphs.

It is a recognized axiom in economics that competition in the furnishing of public utilities such as gas, water, telephones, etc., is of no benefit to the public, as its duration never continues long, and the small benefits derived by the public through low prices during a war, are more than lost when peace is declared, and prices are put up to gain an income sufficient to pay dividends on a consolidated plant that is often twice as large and costly as necessary.

When an opposition develops in bill posting, there is no more paper given out than before, and the two competitors struggle to get what is offered. The expense of running these plants as far as rent is concerned remains the same. A heavy percentage of the cost of posting bills in large cities is made up of rents paid for locations, and the larger the city the heavier the rent. This is the reason why the rate for posting in a city of 100,000 is 12 cents, while in a city of 10,000 it is but 5 cents. Each firm is practically forced to take work at whatever price is offered, to revent it falling to the competitor. It finally means rates cut to a minimum and the man with the best plant and most money gets all the business, and finally starves the other to death, but with great loss to himself and demora-

lization of business.

A plan for the prevention of com petition is absolutely necessary for bill posters, and the writer is of the opinion that a union for both aggressive and do-fensive action is a necessary step.

Competition in bill-posting is a two-edged sword. It is burning the candle at both ends. The increased expense engendered from excessive competitive rents for locations makes the cost of posting much more than before, while the competitor not only takes half your paper but forces you to take half price for the remainder. Suppose you have a business that pays you a gross income of \$900 per month, say from 10,000 sheets at 9 cents per sheet, and that your expenses are \$500, including \$300 for rent of locations. You then have \$400 a month net income. Now comes a competitor, who takes 5,000 sheets of your paper at half rates and runs up your rents from \$300 to \$600. Where are you? Count it up. You now have a gross income from the 5,000 sheets at 11/2 cents, of \$225, for you must meet the cut to keep the half remaining, and your expenses have increased from \$500 to \$800 per month. Instead of a net inme of \$400, you are facing a net loss

These figures may be exaggerated but they show the theory well enough, even with considerable modification. In other businesses, competition means cutting of price and consequent loss of income, but in no other business does it mean a corresponding increase of operating expense. Hence it is that in no business is competition so mortally destructive as in ours. There are no "ifs" nor "ands" about the matter. We must organize to prevent it or perish.

The deadly peril of allowing an op-position plant to gain a foothold is well known to all bill-posters. The terrific competition between two opposing plants to get paper and secure locations inspires the general public with the erroneous impression that it is the tre-mendous profits in bill-posting that causes the conflict. It is hard for them to believe that the struggle is not for

profits, but for existence.
In the days when a bucket and brush represented the capital stock of a bill-posting plant it was a personal question and a bill-posting war was a series of street brawls. To-day it has developed into a capitalistic enterprise, and the weapons of the capitalists must be used. The most modern and by far the most deadly product from the armory of cap-Italism is the trust, and we must adopt it or perish like the red man with his bow and arrow against the frontier-

Monopoly will work a benefit to the Monopoly will work a benefit to the advertiser who will get his posting done without having to pay indirectly such heavy rentals for locations which are the result of competition between rival bill posters. It will make a bill posting plant have a tangible value far in ex-cess of at present when an opposition may develop any day and destroy its earning power.

Let no one imagine that McKinley is joyful over Manila, Externally, he must seem that way. Internally he is in sorrow steeped. The ernshing defeat of the Spanish fleet threatens to put a speedy end to the war. That is not on his programme. The war must last until after the Congressional election.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A Socialist Cannot be A Patriot Without he Ceases to be a Socialist."

'Patriotism' as Applied to the Capitalist Class-Review of Some of the Applications Given to the Word-Only the Socialist Idea can Promote True Patriotism.

"There is to be a parade and mass meeting of the Socialist Labor party to-night. The leaders are opposed to the expression of pro-Spanish senti-ments, and say so. But here a difficulty tomes in. Socialists are opposed to the theory of nationality and national senti-ment. They do not believe that you should fight for your country, because the nation is not a unit recognized by them. A Socialist of this city feels that a Socialist of Madrid is his comrade. On the other hand, an individualist of New York is not his comrade. patriotism is substituted allegiance to the international idea; for ties of country are substituted those of the idea of the brotherhood of man, and the red flag is substituted for the Stars and Stripes. It can be seen very readily that the real Socialist can only make a pretence of being patriotic. He cannot be a patriot without ceasing to be a Socialist."—N. Y. "Sun," April 30, 1898.

The above item furnishes a timely

opportunity to re-state Socialist philosophy, principle and sentiment, cor-rect misunderstandings, and draw valuable historical parallels. All this can in this instance be done all the better in view of the decent and fair tone of the above criticism.

Students of history know that, during the religious wars in Europe, there was no instance when the ruling power in any country did not at some time or other charge the religious element, in the minority in such country, with lack of patriotism, if not with direct unpatriotic tendencies.

Louis XIV. in France looked upon the Huguenots or Protestants as foes to the nation, as unpatriotic, or at least as people bereft of the sense of patriotism. How did he justify the opinion? I'pon the ground that "a Huguenot of France felt that a Protestant of the Nether-lands was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of France was not his brother." Queen Bess' Government, across the

Channel, reversed the opinion. It, on the other hand, was no less positive that the Catholics of England were unpatriotic, or, to say the least, were lukewarm patriots. It, arguing similar-is, trounded its principle on the opinion that "a Catholic of England felt that a Catholic of France was his brother and that, on the other hand, a Protestant of England was not his brother.

The Emperor Ferdinand pursued to the stake the Protestants of his dominions; religious hatred fanned the flame but the fire was kindled by the belief that these Protestants were unpatriotic. even spies for Protestant countries that "a Protestant of Vienna felt that a Protestant of Dresden was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of Vienna was not his brother.

There is hardly a Government that at some time or other did not hold the Jew for being unpatriotic. In each in-stance, at the bottom of that opinion was the maxim that "the Jew of each was the maxim that "the Jew of each country felt that the Jews in all others were his brothers; and that, on the other hand, the non-Jews, in whatever country he lived in, were not his brothers."

Mounting still higher in history, it is well known that, not religious affection for paganism caused the apostacy of the Roman Emperor Julian, but that what steeled his arms against his Christian subjects was a sentiment, which, put into words, amounted to this: "The Christians are unpatriotic: a Christian in Constantinople feels that a Christian in Southern Spain is his brother; and, on the other hand, that a non-Christian in Constantinople is not his brother

The idea that each time underlay this opinion in each of the above instances, and many more that could be quoted, was that the principles of the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the Christian, as the case might be, ex-cluded patriotic sentiments from his composition, inasmuch as, in each case, "for patriotism was substituted al-legiance to an idea" and "for ties of country were substituted those of the idea," etc., etc.

That issue having worked itself out our present generation can calmly dis-sect the opinions of them. So doing, it perceives the utter groundlessness of the charge that alternately imputed the charge that alternately imputed lack of patriotism to Protestants. Catholics, Jews, Christians. The Huguenot's love for his fair France is attested by numerous touching proofs, the English Catholic's love for the real glory of England has been demon-strated on many a battle field, the Jew's loye for the country of his birth or his choice stands to-day undisputed; and so on. Facts, numerous and irrefutable, overthrow the old-time maxim that "the real" Protestant, Catholic, Jew. "the real" Protestant, Catholic, Jew. Christian "could only make a pretence of being patriotic; he could not be a patriot without ceasing to be" a Christian, a Jew, a Catholic, or a Protestant—as the case might be.

The question reverts to first principles: What is patriotism? By the light of the historic facts the answer is found all the readier.

As the statellest edifice that rears its

proud front to the admiring gaze of man has its foundation in dirt; as the sweetest scented flower has its roots in dung; as the noblest figure of the human race has its source in foulness; so likewise even the inspiring feeling of atticition has its origin in sortificass. patriotism has its origin in sordidness. The sordid source of patriotism are the sordid physical needs of primitive man. Man originally feels constrained by his material needs to look upon all others as hostile, therefere as inferior, to such

portance, consequently, supreme su-periority to his own house, his own clan, his own settlement. The nearer clan, his own settlement. cian, his own settlement. The nearer he is to the oyster stage, the stronger is this sentiment. When language has become sufficiently developed with him, he calls that feeling "patriotism." But, as the edifice, the flower, the individual human being, so does the race develop; the further it develops, the further it is removed from its lowly, foul source; the nearer it reaches the blossoming point, all the more are its original and conall the more are its original and contracted views expanded. The sordid, material interests that gave birth to its patriotism are by degrees affected by and become interwoven with nobler sentiments and aims. A stage is finally

an extent as to attach supreme im

reached when "patriotism" stands transmuted,—so iransmuted that the superficial observer wholly forgets its source, its necessary and continued

connection therewith, and falls into the dangerous and visionary idea that its roots are in the sky, instead of deep

down in the earth, where, in fact, they are to be found. Patriotism properly understood, de-spite the low down condition in which capitalism keeps the masses, is to-day affected by that broader, nobler view of the race that is made possible by in-creased material wellbeing, or the pos-sibility thereof. The moral scope of the race has proceeded upon the lines of a wider extension of fraternity. It thus proceeded upon lines that overthrew the original principle of ex-clusiveness. Material conditions dic-tated the change; and it has been con-sistent with its original principle. Originally, material conditions rendered imperative an extreme egotism; as time

passed, the love of self, of self-preserva-tion, found an increased security, an increased material welfare in an extended fraternity. From that point to this the transition was rapid. Patriotism ceased to be equivalent with barbarism, it rose, sublimated, to the height of the broadest humanity and a passion, no longer to crush but to inspire; a passion to lead in the noblest thoughts, the noblest endeavors; an emulation in wisdom and virtue; a deare that one's own country should be ornamented and garlanded, not with the spoils of other countries, but with the great feats of its own people. Patriotism, in the proper sense, means a passion to improve one's own domicile in the only way such is possible to-day—by elevat-ing all others. The most patriotic nation is that that is fired by that de-sire; the best patriot is he who is

best patriot is he who is

Socialism is that idea that alone can raise patriotism to its completest de-velopment. We see the plight capital-ism throws the count's taker. Its ma-terial needs require the sufferings of other nations, gloats over their defeats, needs their scalps, and, as a matter of course, THE HUMAN RACE BEING course, THE HUMAN RACE BEING ONE, the capitalism of no nation can inflict sorrow on another without in-flicting it on its own. Capitalist pat-riotism is, accordingly, a contradiction in terms. Modern civilization repudi-

moved by that passion.

It is this fact, the fact that Socialism stands for a material basis that overthrows and is superior to that of Cap-italism, and that, accordingly, raises its patriotism as far above that of Capitalism as the patriotism of Capitalism is above the patriotism of the Choctaw aborigines;—it is due to this fact that the present Capitalist Governments of the world, and together with our own Capitalist Class, hold towards the Socialist of to-day the same opinion that Louis XIV, held towards the Huguenot, that Queen Bess held toward the Protestant, that Julian held toward the Christian, and that all held toward the

With advancing civilization, the language of the "Sun" on Patriotism and Socialism will be looked upon in the same light as the language of the above named narrow-minded tyrants. Events will surely happen that will demon-strate that the Socialist is no visionary. That he recognizes the material founda-tion needed for all noble thought. That without losing sight of his noble aims he will be as brave in the defense of his country against invaders as any; fact, infinitely braver—because he has a greater ideal at stake than those of his fellow citizens, whose mental and moral horizon are bounded by the limi-tations of Capitalist thought and feeling

May Day in Yonkers.

The following article from the Yonkers, N. Y., "Herald" is a refreshing tribute from a capitalist source: "SOCIALIST LABOR CELEBRATES. 'May Day Demonstration at Teutonia

Hall Attended by an Earnest and
Enthusiastic Gathering.
"The Socialist Labor party and the S.
T. and L. A. of this city celebrated the
only international holiday of labor, May
Day, at Teutonia Hall, last evening, in a

manner entirely befitting the occasion. Sterling addresses were made by A. S. Brown and B. Felgenbaum, well-known orators in English and Jewish. Each speaker was applauded to the echo, and the assemblage, which was a large one, was evidently in hearty sympathy with the expressions of the speakers, whose discourses were logical throughout.

discourses were logical throughout.
"In addition to the speakers the Socialist Glee Club, which is a body of soloists of ability, entertained with several newly composed labor songs, all which met with their full share of

Miss Bruckman, of New York City and many other well-known artists of dramatic and musical ability, also entertained, and at the conclusion of the evening's festivities every seemed highly pleased.

seemed highly pleased.

"The celebration, as a whole, was splendidly arranged and highly successful. IT WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE MEANS OF ADDING MANY TO THE FAST INCREASING RANKS OF SOCIALISM IN THIS CITY.

"PAY UP AND SHUT UP!"

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The Matto of Lennon's Organization of Tailors.

Address of the St. Paul Local Union of Tailors that Withdrew from the Journeymen Tailors' Union-Is. Of Course, Refused Space in "The Tailor"
Pure and Simpledom then Tries its
Luck with its Allies, the Bosses, but
is Routed by the St. Paul Tailors.

To the public in general, and the tail-ors of the United States in parors of the United ticular: Greeting-

A deal of uncertainty and confusion having arisen upon the reasons why the St. Paul local Union of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, J. B. Lennon, Nat'i Secretary, withdrew from that organization, the below article was written by the St. Paul union, and sent for publication to "The Tailor." national organ of said J. T. U. As "The Tailor" refused to comply with our request, our union decided to reach the public through other channels:

To the General Secretary of the J. T. U. of America-

Would you kindly publish this article in "The Tailor," as we wish a chance to explain the misunderstanding or prejudice entertained against us

We take exceptions to the article in the January "Tailor," as it comments on our rights and character.
We withdraw in accordance with Sec. 8 of the constitution. Furthermore, we

did not take hasty action. We continued the proposition to withdraw for one week, notifying all members to be pres-After a careful consideration of the

consequences we might suffer, of our rights, and of the awkward business methods of the J. T. U. of America, a vote was taken which resulted in 89 in favor of withdrawing, and only 22 opposed.

opposed.

We considered that the propositions and amendments would be carried, because the voting strength comes principally from the small towns, where such laws could probably be used, but for large towns they are simply objects. for large towns they are simply obnoxious and detrimental.

We wish also to state that there was

no time to agitate or send in any protest for publication, and undoubtedly we would not have accomplished any good, considering the special appeal, from the General Secretary, urging and recommending to vote in favor of the proposition relating to the treasury. It proposition relating to the treasury. It is therefore that we withdrew imme-diately, so as to be out of the National

Union before the new constitution would go into effect.

We believe in national affiliation with laws so modified that the individu-

with laws so modified that the individuality, of locals can be retained.

We are not "antagonistic to trades unionism," but are people with sound union principles; we are working for and are in favor of the welfare of trade unionism; and we strenuously protest against being termed seceders, rebels. and having many more indecent im-proper terms applied to us, as they positively cannot refer to the St. Paul Union. We furthermore strongly object to the abusive language used by the General Secretary and his considering

us as non-union men. We wish to state that this Union was organized by men of good principles and good character; honest, hardworking men, who believe in unionism, and therefore succeeded in building up a first-class union, and did that without any assistance from the outside; and any assistance from the outside; and we are confident that we can maintain the same. We expect to be recognized as union men; if not, what are the qualifications necessary to become a

union man? Why are we abused and criticised? Is it not because we object to yielding Is it not because we object to yielding to oppression, dictation and completely currendering our individuality? Have the locals any right whatever, after the adoption of the new constitution, except TO PAY and SHUT UP?

We are still in the fight for justice and liberty, and will be so even if the J. T. U. of America succeeds in organiting a new union in St. Paul. If it

ging a new union in St. Paul. If it succeeds it will demonstrate the fact that all national bodies are "infallible." and individuals "have no sense, no right, no knowledge as man or citizen outside of the same body.

We understand an effort will be made to send a man to organize a new union in our city. If it is for the beneat of the trade here, it will be desirable, but if it is for the purpose of breaking and destroying our union, there certainly will be another instance of spending money in the wrong place.

We wish to be informed when Section 6 was changed, to read "5" in place

WHY IS SECTION 9 DIFFERENT FROM THE PROPOSITION THAT WAS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE?

Now we hope that no misunderstanding will prevail. This article is sent for publication only to enlighten some neighbors who may not have understood our action right.

By order of the J. T. S. P. S., 4

Respectfully, AMBROOSE BILL. Pres. A. P. FREES, Sec'y.

P. S.-Mr. Rosencranze has spen P. S.—Mr. Rosencranze has spent about \$165 trying to organize a new union. He tried to force some tailors by threats and others by offering to the bosses privileges that the St. Paul's Union will not allow. Right remains victorious. Mr. Rosencranze left St. Paul beaten, without any substantial success anywhere—a circumstance for which the honorable, true-hearted soilors of St. Paul will always be respected and thanked. and thanked.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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will be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
	1890	18,831
	1892 (Presidential)	21,167
	1894	33,135
In	1990 Hit Contribution of the contribution of t	36,564
	1897	5,673
No.		

We have limbs like our masters: our hearts are as large as theirs; they are tens, we are thousands. Cry of the Bretany and Normandy "Mysterles of the People." Eugene Sue

WE ACCEPT THE PLEA.

The May Day parade and open air mass meeting, arranged by the Socialist Labor party of this city, fell through this year. It was "forbidden" by the Chief of Police. The ground for that action is in itself a May Day demonstration-at least in so far that it represents the obverse of a medal, the reverse of which bears the stamp of the aspirations that give birth to the May Day celebrations.

The May Day celebrations forcehadow the day of peace on earth and good will among men; they imply the present inhuman state of affairs based upon class distinctions, and this, in its turn, based upon the capitalist system of production; finally, they imply that the class that is called upon to promote and establish civilized conditions is the Working Class, while that class that is now in power and whose outward blossom is the Police, Militia and "Government" of to-day,-the Capitalist interested in the continuance of existing barbarity. These, in short, are the principles that underlie the May Day celebrations.

What, then, is the reverse of that medal, as demonstrated by our Chief of Police? He first sought to induce the Organizer of Section Greater New York to give up willingly all open-air demonstration; then, failing in that, he sought to obtain a pledge that the speakers would hold only a certain language: falling in that, too, as the Organizer denied him the right of censorship or the fitness to exercise it, even if he were elethed therewith, he decided to prewent the demonstration, giving his grounds therefor. Were these grounds that the Socialists were wrong in principle or aim? No! Were the grounds that the Socialist demonstration would start disorder? Yet again no. The grounds he gave was that the public feeling was just now so inflamed, that, from the outside of the parade and mass meeting, disorder might, could or would start. In other words, he admitted that the ignorance, stupidity and rowdyishness of non-Socialists, i. e., his own class, was such that from that quarter disorder, greater than he could quell, might arise.-We accept the plea, and admit the fact.

In the mean time the Socialist Labor party of the land in general, and Section Greater New York, in particular places on flie the offence, together with the plea, of the Chief of Police, to be some day, and sooner than later, taken from the file-and acted upon.

TOUCHING HEROISM.

The news from Madrid draws a picture calculated to set to shame many a "natriotic" heart now affoat in this country. It tells how, upon the tidings of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Manila, despite the valor and intrepidity of the Spanish soldiers, the Queen Regent organized herself into a tableau: threw out her chest, threw back her head, crossed her arms over her breast, and, sweeping her surrounding with her eyes, exclaimed:

"I am aglow with patriotic enthusi-asm; I feel upon me the martial glory with which the Spanish soldier has covered Spanish honor. My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely upon the bravery of a single Spanish soldier."

This "patriotic" Oneen Regent beroically standing up and facing the enemy's cannon -away beyond reach; with overflowing . magnanimity' allowing the Spanish soldier to stand between her and danger; undauntedly relying upon her good cause so long as others are willing to bleed for it; and taking to herself the glory with which they cover themselves:-- is not such a picture fit to set to shame many a "bero" and "patriot" of our own Printing House square here in New York. Which of them all can do better, or go further?

We know of no scene in even the best of the opera bouffes of cither-Offenbach or Gilbert and Sullivan that approximately equals this in drollery; nor any scene in even the most tragic enisodes of any tragedy yet set apon the stage that is more shocking. The mixture of the two--idiotic drollery and blood-stained tragedy-, surpasses even the justly celebrated scene in Romeo McKinley, with the only difference that

and Juliet, where the distracted nurse breaks out la laughter over the corpse of the aweet girl that has fallen a victim to the sordid violence, of the two warring houses in fair Verona.

TAKE NOTE.

The Federal call for the enlistment of regiments of the National Guard brought out not a few interesting facts.

The New York Seventh Regiment reto a man, to enlist. The knowledge of what this regiment is, and the reasons its leaders give for their action throws valuable light upon the case.

The Seventh Regiment is called the 'crack" regiment. It is composed of the sons and relatives of leading capitalists. Its motto is "Law and Order and the Protection of Property." The occasional scandals that break out in. its midst, due to the rarity of marriages in its ranks, the discoveries of thefts practised by its leading lights, as, for instance, when its member Manwaring was, quite recently, caught stealing his weetheart's ear-rings; none of these affect its standing; on the contrary, all of these help to interpret what it means when it says: "Law and Order, and Protection of Property."

What it means by this motto, is, furthermore, made clear by some of its official acts. Not many years ago, this regiment issued a circular to the public -its special public. The circular was an argument why the Legislature should not stint appropriations for the militia in general, the Seventh Regiment in particular. It was argued that large mass of poor people was spingng up that endangered "Law, Order and Property"; this point was illustrated pictorially by a map of New York City with only a thin line of white in its midst (representing the "Law Order and Property neighborhood), while all around were deep and broad black patches, representing the workingman's quarters. To keep these down, and thus protect the "Law, Order and Property" of the Manwaring class -such is the purpose of this "crack" egiment's existence.

The refusal of the Seventh Regiment to enlist in the army against Spain was, accordingly, to be expected. But the regiment did not propose to leave any doubt on the subject. Its patriotism being questioned, some one in authority explained that it would be unwise if the regiment left New York, seeing that "it might be needed at home to suppress

The Seventh Regiment stands selfphotographed. It is there only to fight unarmed workingmen, shoot down children and women, as it did during the Brooklyn trolley strike. Against such a foe it is at all times ready to prance forward and be brave, all the more as it thereby protects the rabber class of society against the robbed; but against the Spaniard, an armed foc, that is too dangerous a step for the valorous Manwaringites. Whether the regiment will re-consider its determination, now that the Spanish Manwarings are found to have beer robbing the Spanish Government and appropriated to themselves the funds intended to arm the Spanish soldier with, remains to be seen. At all events the war has helped to make clear the close affinity there exists between the several divisions of the Manwaring class. Whether of Iberian or of American birth, the Manwaringites are there to plunder the people.

QUITE NATURAL

The cable from Europe brings the news that the German Government is not at all friendly to us, and is quite friendly to Spain. This has given rise to the question. Why is this so?

The answer is plain, but only to those tho are not affected by the prevailing St. Vitus' dance of "patriotism." These know why McKinley declared war: knowing that, they can understand why the German Kaiser would also like a

McKinley declared war not because he wanted to fight Spain but because his class needed a war, with whom was a matter of secondary consideration. Spain was picked out because she lurnished a handy pretext. The McKinley class has an election on its hands. This fall Congressmen are to be chosen. There is danger of a Bryan victory. war always tends to strengthen the chances of the administration in power, Hence a war was needed by the gold standard capitalists to take the political wind out of the sails of their silver standard capitalist competitors. The sugar trust and similar interests certainly pushed for war, but they wece not enough to bring it on. The pending Congressional elections did.

Now then, that is just the case with the Kaiser. He also has an election on his hands. It is to come off next month, and it is burning his hands like a hot potato. He would have dissolved the Reichstag a year or two ago, but his investigations showed that a new Reichstag would not be an improvement on the present one; he would lose one set of enemies but only to gain more and a worse set of foes in the Reichstag: .the Socialist delegation there would increase. But now the Reichstag expires by limitation; a new election must be held; and the horizon is black for the Kniser-as black as for

the election cloud that threatens the Kaiser is one that is beneficent to civilization, seeing it is thoroughly impregnated with Socialism, while the election cloud that threatens McKinley is one no better than himself, seeing it is but another manifestation of capitalism, to wit. Bryanism.

It is, necordingly, quite natural that the Kaiser, too, should be anxious for a war-for a thing that is best calculated to side-track burning political issues.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The war journals are now having their innings: before war was declared the anti-war dittos had theirs. The anti-war journals, interested in Spanish bonds, and their pockets stuffed with American scentities, opposed war on the pretence that it was "unpatriotic," but on the real ground that in case of war their American securities would drop. and, along with them, the Spanish; in order to keep war off they uttered deserved denunciations against the war papers, showing that all the claim of these to "patriotism" was false, their real object being to promote senstions and horrors so as to stimulate the sales of their dirty sheets, and also mature their Cuban bonds into cash.

Since war was declared, the "patriot" journals of the anti-war variety have had to pull in their horns. The furor raised by the war was too strong for their false pretences; only honest convictions are proof against a popular outcry or popular insanity. The anti-war journals by degrees began to eat their words. That was the chance of the prowar worthies to get their innings on their quondam "traducers." The New York "Journal," not one of whose stockholders will go to the front, except, possibly, as Field-Marshals in the Commissary Department, hastens to improve its opportunity to get even with its anti-war doubles, and does in an article entitled: "Convex Brains and Concave Waistcoats Attention!" Thus runs the article:

War has been officially declared by

the Congress of the United States...
"Have you got that in your convex brains, you human white rabbits with concave waistcoats? Has it got through your dull gray matter that this is a Cabbing country. fighting country'

"Do you remember how you yelled and screeched and took on when you were told in this newspaper that this

country would and must fight?
"Do you remember what you said and how you denounced American decency

in your white-blooded hired papers?
"Can you recall your miserable talk
of arbitration and commercial interests and all the other, poltroon arguing that came out of your pocketbooks? You can.

"Well, get this into your slanting forcheads, beneath the thick layers of fat and skin and skull.

"You have changed your minds how, you agree with us that America had to fight. You admit that you were acting and talking like Copperheads, or you ought to be convicted of treason, according to the laws of decency, and hung up to kick for a while,

"But you HAVE changed your minds, and you will not utter a peep to tell of your fear of fighting. Under a rabbit's skin there is a rabbit's heart, and you will sit tight in your burrows and pray that no recruiting ferret may get in.

Poor little whining gritters, you truly Poor, little whining critters, you truly

But, once under this momentum, our pro-war "patriots" can not contain themselves. The same paper, always smelling powder at'a safe distance, and wading in blood in comfortable parlors. proceeds, in a subsequent article, as follows:

"We would not be at all surprised if a big war should wind up this cent-ury, said war finding all the people who speak English like Christians fighting the parlez-vous and other people of strange lingo,"

For crass ignorance, savage cruelty, narrow-brained and narrow-chested over, from a concern that issues and makes money from a paper in the "un-Christian" German language, distances anything of its sort in existence, and exhibits the length to which the putrified capitalist brain and petrified capitalist heart will go.

With tiresome iteration, and tiresome evasion of the real point in question, the Alva, Mo., "Farm Record" editorializes thus:

When the public mind becomes sufficiently educated to the benefits of di-rect legislation, and it sees clearly the benefit which such a system would confer on the people there will be such a demand for it that no power on earth can prevent its accomplishment.

In the meantime the question remains. What is there in the referendum itself and of itself to inspire a knowledge of social questions? Annually, the Genius of the nation asks the workingmen in November: "Workingmen, are you satisfied with the laws that have been enacted? If you are, endorse them by re-electing the class that passed and enforced them. If you are not, snow that class under and elect your own.' And what have the workingmen done? They have answered "Yes" by re-electing the class that oppresses them. The annual elections are a sort of referendum. In what way would a detalled referendum do any better? In none.

It is not the ballet itself whether as we have it or otherwise—that does the trick; it is the knowledge back of the ballot. It is insensate to egitate to-day for a referendum. Such agitation is a sham on the part of people who are unable to impart the knowledge

that alone can make the ballots effect-

Furthermore, to-day the referendum would be additionally valueless. We are living under the capitalist system. That system means a tangle of conflicting interests. The laws passed are for that reason complicated in the extreme, Even men whose business it is to understand them disagree. What ability will the majority of the voters have to understand those laws and intelligently pass upon them. The workers have to spend most of their time in earning a living. It is absurd to demand of them to give judgment on the complicated

laws that are passed. The referendum can be of use only in the Socialist Commonwealth, where, conflict of interests being wiped out, the regulations of society will be simple and easily understood.

A truce of this quackery.

If the "evidence" given by the Labor Fakirs in their trade journals and speeches were in the nature of the evidence given in Court-UNDER OATH. is there any of them that could escape subsequent conviction on an indictment tor perjury? Hardly.

Here, for instance, is the Gompers-Strasser, Indianapolis, Ind., "Cigarmakers' Official Journal" for last April with this bit of "evidence":

"We have evidence in hand that shows the most of their members [Pioneer Cigarmakers of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance] are ex-mem-bers of the Cigarettemakers Union, who were expelled for scabbing in the Seidenberg & Company strike."

while the official signed and scaled, declaration of the said Cigarettemakers Union itself is as follows:

"The 'Committee,' which reported that expelled members of our union had been organized into the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance, did so on its own re-sponsibility, and had no such instruc-tions from our union; the statement was

Perjury is a felony punishable in this State with imprisonment for as long a term as ten years. What chance would Gompers. Strasser, Perkins, Brown, Prince, Modest and several others, connected directly and indirectly with this pack, have of escaping a striped suit the chain gang, a clean shave of head and face, and a long residence in the penitentiary if their statements, thoroughly known to them to be false and to be the concoctions of their own pack, were given under oath!

But miserable wretches, they are desperate protectors of a desperate, crumbling cause.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, 48 hours before the annual May Day demonstration of the Socialist Labor party of Greater New York and vicinity. there appeared under the heading "So cialist Renegades," the following article in a New York paper:

The mass meeting and parade of the Socialists in Union Square next Saturday evening is to be made the occasion of a pro-Spanish and anti-American demonstration. The parade and mass meeting is held every year, and is held ostensibly for the purpose of reindors the theory work has been according to the purpose of reindors. ing the shorter workday movement, but really to agitate for the principles of the Socialist Labor party. The "Volks-Zeitung" prints an editorial headed 'Friend and Foe, and in it declares that the Spanish and American Socialists are one in blood and spirit. It said that there is no difference between Spanish and American capitalists, and that the common purpose of both is to oppress the workingmen. The editorial is of the usual Socialistic tapeworm length, and concludes by appealing to the Socialists to publicly express their sym-pathy for the Spanish toilers at the shorter workday demonstration on Saturday, and to do this in spite of Amer-ican feeling and sentiment. The heroic struggle of the Cubans for political liberty is not even considered, and the as-sertion is made that the Spanish and American workers can have no interest in a war between the two nations

"Many of the Socialists are indignant ver the article, and say it will lower the cause in the eyes of organized labor Hundreds of Socialists threaten to stay away from the meeting, or, if they at tend, to denounce the party for its advocacy of the cause of Spain. They say the speakers are placing themselves in a position of danger, and that they will surely be mobbed if they dare to de-nounce the Cubans and Americans. They are trying to impress upon them unpopularity of their move and its danger

The police are making extra preparations in the event of a riot or hostile demonstration, and the Park Commissioners, who issued the permit, may prohibit the meeting altogether.

There is no special point in the fact that the article appeared in a capitalist paper. Of course it did. The special point lies in the class of capitalist paper that published it. What special class of capitalist paper was it and what its name? It was the policy-shop "Daily News," a Bryan Democracy paper!

That the McKinley, or gold standard papers should beat the drum "patriotic." and try to browbeat the people into a war furor is natural. Such excitements usually redound to the benefit of the party in power; that, indeed, is the purpose of the war: Insure a gold standard administration, insure the defeat of the Bryan standard. Already more than one Bryanite in Congress has "tumbled to" the trick, and is "kicking." But what shall be said of the inherent poitroonery of that Bryan paper, that can be so far cowed by its political adversaries as to become more McKinley than the McKinleyites, and do, what these have not yet thought of doing, seek to inflame popular prejudice-to its adversary's profit?

bears the filthy earmarks of the moral turpitude of its policy-shop source.

Contrast that with the manly stand of the small Socialist corps, holding aloftand all the more firmly by reason of the fierce storm now raging all around itthe banner of its exalted, humane and scientific principles; contrast that with this poltroon Bryan paper whooping things up to the detriment of its own party, and cowardly trailing its colorsfor safety!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" gives this interesting comment upon a recent 'victory" of Gompers': "The local butchers are not bubbling

over with enthusiasm on account of th adjustment of the long-pending diffi-culty with the Armour Co., of Kansas City, and they ridicule President Gompers' Ramboyant boast that 'we have won a victory.' It is pointed out by a prominent member of the local union that not a single concession was won, and that the agreement entered into sacrifices the strikers, and is, in fact, a complete surrender. The Armour people say that they have not been, and are not now; antagonistic to the organization of their employes for the bettering of their condition; and that they have always been ready meet union committees to adjust griev-ances. For this reason Gompers raise the boycott and talks glibly about win-ning 'a victory.' The old and prevail-ing conditions are to obtain, and nothing is said about the original grievance of the firemen, reinstating the old em-ployees, discharging the scabs and the obnoxious foremen who insulted women - or any of the other grievances."

Such is the nature of the labor fakir's victory" everywhere. That is the reason they are never bragged about on the spot where the alleged victory was won, but, for that spot, the bragging of "victories" won elsewhere are reserved. Thus among the New Bedford weavers, nothing is said by fakir speakers about weavers' victories, but a good deal about the "victories won by the miners"; and among the wretched miners, all allusions to any "victories" won by them are carefully avoided. while they are stuffed with accounts of "the giorious victories won" in distant New Bedford.

The following, from the Kansas City 'Labor Record," proceeds, it is to be hoped, from a revulsion of feeling, brought on by the late indecent collapse of the Armour strike, that may reach deep and wide:

"The 'business interests' of the Armour Packing Company seem to have a great deal of influence with the executive officers of the American Federa-tion of Labor."

It is high time, indeed, that the rank and file of the workers should understand that the A. F. of L. executive officers are there for the business interests of the capitalist class, and for nothing else. Smash the pure and simple labor fakirs!"

The Toronto, Canada, "Citizen and Country" has a queer article with the queerer title:

"Religion and Land Question."

If the single tax limps sadly on its economic leg, the limping on its theological leg is infinitely sadder. argues:

"God, not man, created the land; therefore" What conclusion can be drawn or expected from such premises other than: " therefore, no man shall hold it, it shall be held by all and en-joyed in common."

But no, the single-tax priesthood, after declaring that the land is not the creation of man, proposes to leave that creation of God in the hands of individual men, but insists that 'what shall be held in common shall be, not the land, oh, no! no confiscation! but what?-- the proceeds of that land, which is the product of human labor!!!

It is no wonder that the genuine single taxer, not the "single taxer in transit," not the "ultimate Socialist," but the genuine article "single-taxer, looks like a politician out of a job.

The April issue of the Brooklyn, N. Y., "Bakers' Journal," organ of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, once filled with dirt against THE PEOPLE, contains a letter from Frank Hueber, of Cleveland, O., with this passage:

"I can not say who wrote the article on the Cleveland bakers that recently appeared in THE PEOPLE. appeared in THE PEOPLE. Whoever wrote it. I must frankly admit that what the article contained was the truth. bakeshop laws, was brought about in order that, as THE PEOPLE stated, Weissmann's ex-Anarchist associate who, together with Weissmann, wen into capitalist politics, should get political jobs at the expense of the patient public, and to keep the bakers still longer in the wilderness, so that they may be exploited politically.

Refreshing indeed! And how was this change of heart brought on? By the relentless warfare waged in these columns, exposing Weissmann, that boon companion of the A. F. of L. leading labor sheets. The present appearance presented by

the "Bakers' Journal" will be the appearance presented in the process of time by the rest of the trade papers. In one after another, the impure editors we are now struggling with will be sacked, they sinking in the darkness of deserved contempt, while the integrity of THE PEOPLE will rise and be recognized—to the solidification of the American working class.

The battle is to Right.

The whole article, reproduced above. The whole article, reproduced above, paper is an invitation to subscribe,



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan (with Brother Jonathan (with a face wreathed in smiles)-Well, at last we are going to see good times!

Uncle Sam- Tis about time we did. But I fear you are no better a prophet now, than you were the night of the efection of your "Advance Agent of efection of your "Advance Agent of Prosperity." You said the same thing then.

B. J .- I missed it then; but this war, a good strong, vigorous-

U. S .--bloody

U. S.—bloody—
B. J.—Yes, bloody, too, if you like, war is just, what we needed.
U. S.—You puzzle me, man. You don't look like a rowdy, nor yet like a beast of prey. I have known you long, and, during that time, I never yet found you to be crue!

B. J.— Well, really, I don't think I am.
U. S.—And, what is more, I don't think you are; well then, that a man who is not cruel should revel in a misfortune

B. J.-But I don't revel in the misfortune. I regret that, I do really. What I revel in is the good times it will bring on. There will be suffering. and death, and all that, but out of that bath of blood we shall—
U. S.—We? You mean the survivers,

and then only those of the survivers who have not been thrown into mourn-ing for a father, a son, a husband, a

brother, a friend—
B. J.—Well, yes. But these survivers will be numerous enough, and they will will be numerous enough, and they will then flourish in the good times, while now they languish in bad times. Zusi think of the amount of money that a war sets in circulation, and just think of the higher wages that the workers will get when their numbers have be-come fewer through the accidents of come fewer through the accidents

War U. S.-Horrible! Even if it were so what a commentary on a social system that can not keep itself agoing without periodical massacres! What a com-mentary on the morality of such a civilization that calling itself Christian, has for its basic necessity the perpetua-tion of hatred between nation and

nation! B. J.—But don't you see?— U. S.—No, I don't. But wo No, I don't. But worse yet, you are wholly wrong. Not if a million workers were killed off would that do any good now: there are now more than double the number out of work. And. again, that increased expenditure of money will now have for its only effect to throw more of it into already bursting purses. No, no: from the sufferings of the war we shall drop into still greater misery. Mark my word! The disease of Capitalism has become too desperate to be relieved by even such methods. Shame, Jonathan, upon your social system, that it not only makes you ignorant, but makes massacre ac-ceptable to one otherwise not a fiend!

THE MODERN PIRATES.

In the days of old The pirate bold Clung to the rolling seas, On the vast expanse Where the billows dance felt him most at his case, When he scuttled a boat

Or cut a throat 'Twas quite convenient then To be up in the "Roaring Forties" Or down on the Spanish Main. At least it was so in the days of old When rogues were timid and honest men bold.

The sea is swept clean

From the robber's spleen; The black flag flutters down. One may sail away By inlet and bay, For the pirate has come to town He has doffed his boots And outlandish suits, He is dressed like the upper ten; Disguise and weapon he needs no more For filching the purse of the citizen. For these are not the days of old:

> Instead of the sea The city must be The fount whence fortune flows; He will pocket a street In a fashion neat Without ever coming to blows

The good man is timid, the rogue has

grown bold.

In a big combine He will intertwine Himself with a resolute few Who are keen and strong for work ahead.

And can go with a rush straight through Since they know that gone are the days of old.

When rogues were timid and honest men bold.

The people asleep Poor count may keep Of tricks that are played by the

But the people awake A turn may take Sternly to reckon with you, To wrong and greed Right at last may succeed. And of outraged justice the sword

May be lifted at length To smite and slay The enemies of the Lord. Then our day shall be as the days of

With the rogues grown timid and honest men bold.

—HERBERT WEISH.

Sidney, Australia, "Worker

Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him

DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

Address Delivered in New York, April 3. by James Allman,

He rose, and went for that heathen Climet Bret Harte.

China, an empire older than either Greece or Rome, with its civilization antedating by centuries the dawn of occidental history, and its government coeval with the construction of the Egyptian Pyramids; will soon be thrust by the money-eager hands of the organized European plutocracy, or blown by the guns of its governments, into the domain of ancient history.

Animated by a desire to divert, by a display of "Jingolsm" abroad, the minds of the German people from Socialism at home, and prompted by his anxiety to find a foreign market for the com-modities of his capitalist subjects, the German Kaiser, with the name of God in his mouth and a gun in his hand, has sworn, with the assistance of the Russian despot, to "civilize the Chi-nese," and as a result, factories, sweat-ing dens, fenement houses, brothels, and churches will soon spring up amid the pagodas, fea-gardens, and bazaars of the golden realm of Cathay.

The dismemberment of the most ancient of nations is fraught with portentcus importance to all who closely study economic conditions and their changes; but, before considering its relation to the social and industrial economy more capitalist countries, it will necessary to recount briefly some events which within recent years have accelerated the latest and greatest capitalistic land-grab.

Protected by its far-reaching wall on the west and north-west and by its hermetically closed ports all along the sea-coast; isolated by its remoteness sea-coast; isolated by its remoteness from Europe, western Asia and north-etn Africa, where our civilization is and has been centered, China, even after Marco Polo explored it and described if to Europeans, remained an "unknown country," save for the description of such writers as Du Chaillu, and the cursory visits of a few mission-

EARLY DISMEMBERMENTS.

The first forcible inroad made by a modern European power was that of the English, who, in 1841, at the con-clusion of the Ophim War, selzed upon the province of Canton. France soon followed suit and occupied Cochin-Chi-na, and the celestial empire was thus partly opened to European intercourse. Nevertheless, that conservative country remained to a very great extent an unknown quantity in the political and so-cial problem. The Taeping Rebellion in 1867, in which Gen. Gordon, who died at Khartoum in 1885, participated as a leader of the loyal army, demonstrated the then military spirit of the Chinese to a great extent, and this, cou-pled with the vast extent of its territory and its teeming population of over three-hundred and fifty millions, tended to deter European powers from any at tempt at conquest.
Gradually and insidiously since that

time, Russia has asserted her sway ever the Asiatic regions to West of China, Persia and Tibet; and England and France have acquired new colonies in Tonquin, Siam, Burmah and Cambo-dia, with the result that by the summer of 1896 China found herself in awkward proximity to the mightiest of the Eu

Then it was that Li Hung Chang. the Bismarck of the Orient, perceiving the precarious position of his country, made his tour, the object of which was to arrange diplomatically a "qui proque" in the form of commercial conces sions in exchange for military and na-val protection and a defensive and of-fensive alliance with either some leading European power or the United

What success attended his efforts is not definitely known, although it is rumored in diplomatic circles that Engiand obtained the preference.

THE WAR WITH JAJAN.

All his calculations, however, were overturned last year by the unexpected outbreak of the war with Japan. When that progressive and recently and rap-idly Europeanized people defeated the almond-eyed Celestials in every en-gagement, both mayal and military, and eventually concluded a short, vigorous. and victorious campaign by marching upon Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, the spell of the ages broken, the veil of mysterious seclusion was rudely rent with the sword, and China lay exposed in all her effete help-lessness to the avaricious eyes of the European capitalists and their servants

the kings, the Kaiser and the Czar.

The sudden assertion of what i ports to be nominal suzerainty, but what is in reality actual possession by Russia and Germany of Chinese territory, is the logical sequence of the Japanese

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

With Mongolia and Manchuria on the north, and all the territory on the west, welded to the same power by the com-pletion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad; with all the lands to the south, includ ing the Malay Peninsula, upper Bur-mah, Mandalay, Cambodia, Siam, Tonquin. Cochin-China, and Canton, in the hands of the Erench and the British; with all the islands along her sea-coast. Hainan, Formosa, and Port Hamilton. centrolled by France, Japan and Eng-land, and with the Guif of Pechulee, (from the eastern extremity of which Pekin lies only 170 miles inland) com manded by the Japanese, who seized upon Port Arthur, and the Germans, who recently captured Kloa Chou (ports which are situated, the former on the northern, the latter on the southern point of the narrow strait which separates the Gulf of Pechulee from the Yellow Sea); when further we consider that the Japanese Archipelago extends along the rest of the northern part of the Chinese coast, we perceive by foreign and hostile nations. Its poition is the same in fact as that in which the United States would be if the Western States as far as the Mississippi, and the States of Indiana, Michigan, Northern Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine were in the hands of one hostile power Mexico and the Peninsula of Florida with the State of Georgia, controlled by two other mighty nations; and if there were scattered along our Atlantic seaboard a number of islands, each occu-pied by a foreign power as a station for its war vessels, and if Cape Charles and

Cape Henry at the mouth of the Chesabeaks were occupied by the fleets of two hostile powers, so that Washington, situated as it is on the Potomac, would be at their mercy.

FAR-REACHING ECONOMIC RE-SUTS.

But it may be asked, what has this to do with economic and industrial fairs? A moment's consideration demonstrates its important relation thereto. The Chinese, without the as-sistance of machinery, have certainly achieved undertakings which equal those of more inventive peoples. Their Great Wall and their vast and far-reaching canals are evidence of their skill in engineering, and their dexterous blending of vivid colors is more than any European can achieve. Now, if their ingenuity, their numbers and their patience are rendered a thousand times more productive by being used in conjunction with the improved machinery of modern Europe, does it not follow that in the near future they may be-come the wealth-producers, the workers, of the world, and displace most of the Caucasian labor now employed

FUTURE OF CHINA.

The average wages of Chinese laborers are equivalent in money value to three cents per day; the number of toilwilling to work for this amount to about 150 millions, nearly one-baif of the population of China. Now, the total number of prospective workers in other parts of the civilized world does not ap-proximate this number. One of the re-sults of the inevitable Europeanization of China will undoubtedly be the erec-tion of factories there, the very building material being cheaper and more plentiful and the labor necessary for enstruction being also plentiful When erected, improved cars be imported, but even this, owing to their manual dexterity and their mental ingenuity, will soon be made by the Chinese themselves; this machinery will be fed with raw material which will be cheaper and more plentiful than in other lands, and will be worked by labor the cheapest and most plentiful in the world, with the result that the world market will soon become filled with cheap Chinese products, the vast army of the unemployed increased beyand endurance, and the occurrence of chronic crises rendered more frequent and devastating.

EFFECT UPON THE REST OF CI-VILIZATION.

The Gerry law; passed in 1892, may prohibit the immigration of cheap Chi-nese laborers hither, but no law cap prohibit the importation of the products of that labor. The capitalists who; by of that labor. The capitalists who; by regulating distribution and transportation, control production and manufac-turing (vide railroads and coal mines), will soon, by localizing their manufacteining a plentiful supply of the cheapest labor, be enabled, owing to such low rate of wages and price of raw material. to pay the cost of transportation plus any tariff, no matter how high, and still undersell the home-manufactured products of Europe and America.

Another factor which will tend to the promotion of industrial disorder under the conditions which we are contemplating, is that, the standard of living eing lower in China than in any other country, and it not being probable that it will be considerably raised by the influx of European capitalists, the Chinese do not and will not consume as much in proportion to what they pro-duce, as do the workers of America and Europe: HENCE AN IMMENSE IN-CREASE IN PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE ACCOMPANIE D BY A CORRE-SPONDING INCREASE IN CONSUMP-TION, and this consideration, coupled with two other consequent effects, the driving out of business of many small struggling manufacturers in Europe and America, and the consequent want of work among those hitherto employed by them, will lessen still more the demand for the increased supply of commodities. The result will be a panic which will equal in its disastrous effects even that of '93, and may even mean changing altogether of our economic conditions.

Lest some may imagine these conclusicns to be merely the "excited concep-tions" of an "illogical Socialist," I adjein an extract from an interview with Senator Telier, which appeared in the January 2nd issue of the "N. Y. World. in which he expressed himself as fol-

SENATOR TELLER'S FORECAST. "But that is not the worst of it. If this dismemberment occurs, the people of what is now China will become the producers for the whole world. A/comletitive production and trade will be introduced against which neither we nor any other people can successfully TIONS OF WILL ECONOMIC CONDI TIONS OF THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE CHANGED. The people of China have a greater power of produc-tion than any other like number of cople. All they need is to be aroused and to have their efforts properly di-rected. Inspired by the enterprise and energy of Germany and Russia, they would become the producers of the globe, and would produce so cheaply there would be no competition. The country is immensely rich in hatural resources, it has great mineral wealth territory suited to diversified products, and a population capable greatest skill and industry and habituted to a mode of life which would enable them to do what no other people could."

MARX' THEORY.

With that part of South Central Africa which even within twenty years was a blank upon the map, maked Terra Incognita," (Unknown Land), warming with colonists; with China, country that needs no colonizing but nly occupying, almost in the hands of the capitalist class, one is almost com-pelled to admit that the organized capitalist class own nearly the whole earth and that we have arrived at that indistrial status prophesied in 1867 by Karl Marx, in Chapter XXXIII, Book VII of "Capital," viz.: "Hand in hand with this centralization or this expro-priation of many capitalists by a few it develops on an ever-extending scale, the co-operative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of production of combined socialized la-bor, THE ENTANGLEMENT OF ALL PEOPLES IN THE NET OF THE WORLD MARKET, AND WITH THIS THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER

OF THE CAPITALIST REGIME.

Wherever monopoly and capitalism collectivism and Socialism. When within a few rapid years the heathen Chinese will find himself no longer working for himself for and with some small employer, using only the crudest of tools in small isolated workshops but working in common with hundreds or thousands of his fellow-drudges in conjunction with European-made ma-chinery, in large factories and mills owned by a world-ruling clique of mas-ters, one of whom he probably will never see, then will even these most passive and submissive toilers become to again quote the words of the Marx (same chapter), "disciplined, united and organized by the very organism of process of capitalist production it-

SOCIALISM AND CHINA.

Their concentration in large numbers will mean the exchange of their views, and hence an enlargement of their minds; the obvious fact of their all working together for the smallest pittance themselves and creating vast pro lits for a corporation; the sudden bringing about, in short, in their industrial condition what it has taken nearly a century to effect in ours, will mean that the unknown quantity in the social problem has become certainly

Let international capitalism enter China; marching in equal step with it will be international, revolutionary So-

Poisoning For Profit.

Admirers of the present chaotic system—or want of system—of competition never tire of asserting that the interests of all are best served by each individual pursuing his own ends. Of course, in order to hold this view, it is necessary to ignore a great many awk-ward facts. We have to forget that the pickpocket and the burglar, the cheat, and the swindler pursue their own ends to the injury of other people, and that they are not generally regarded as entirely conducive to the common good. Also it is convenient to forget that ships are sent to sea to be lost, that properly is wilfully destroyed, and lives wilfully sacrificed for purposes of private gain. There is scarcely any catastrophe which involves loss and suffering to the com-munity at which some private enter-priser or the other does not chuckle, or which does not bring grist to his mill. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that all kinds of catastrophes are deliberately planned because the injury of the many is the advantage of the few. In the most common everyday concerns of our lives, however, the fallacy of the in-dividualist theory can best be seen Adulteration, even when illegal, is still a clearly recognized form of competi-tion, and shouldy clothes, bosh butter, birch tea, chicory coffee, and number-less other abominations are its fruits, and people are poisoned wholesale as a result of the beautifully natural working of a system which secures that in-dividual profit best assures the public

One of the greatest problems created the operation of the beneficent arrangement aforesaid is the question as to what we should drink. The thor-ough-going advocates of temperance suggest water as man's natural bever-Unfortunately, the monopolist companies are much more concerned about making dividends than in supplying pure water, and consequently our water is often so fully impregnated with germs, microbes, worms and other beasties, as to be little better than liquid poison. Even if we draw nature's beverage from the pellucid brook, we are likely to fare, not better, but worse, for in all probability the brook is poisoned at its source by the drainage from some village, farm or factory. No wonder, therefore, that so many seek safety and solace in the flowing bowl, but here, again, the greed for profit turns wholesome drink to poison. Our beer is faked and doctored until it is quite innocent of malt and hops, tea and coffee are scarcely less poisonous than the germ-laden water itself, and now we learn that whiskey, the "crathur," the mountain dew, the nectar of the gods, and the aqua vite of the Gael, is largely distilled from rum, nitric acid, sulphate of copper and other poisons, while gives in the copper. other poisons, while gin is given a delectable adjuncts as vitriol and methylated spirits. Even the so-called temperance drinks are scarcely less poisonous than the intoxicants. If our temperance friends would turn their attention to the strenuous application of the Adulteration Acts; they would do more good for their cause than by their hopeless crusade in favor of Prohi-bition.—London (Eng.) "Justice."

.The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany. 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica tions.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 69 cents per year.

The New Charter, 25 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 30 cents per year.

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly), 25 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 29 Dearborn street, Chicago, 50 cents per year.

Vorwarts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.

land, Ohio. E per year.

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HUNGARIAN.
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The Truth 514 West Third street, Dayenport, Ia.

THE FATAL WORD.

A Story with a Moral, Taken from Wan Johnnycaker's Sunday School Labrary.

"This way to the Co-operative Commonwealth!" Thus rang out the clear, fresh voice of Col. Richard Hinton, who was then in the first flush of manhood. The Colonel was not usually over flush with anything, but nevertheless be stood pointing in all directions blind alleys as the road to Co-operative Commonwealth. Colonel looked calmly at the crowd through, his glass-eye and then ordered his lieutenant to make the number of opera houses twenty, instead of four-

The revolution," Eugent V. Debs plained, "takes place on the 24th of De-

"I beg your pardon," the Colonel said excitedly, "but I have decided on the 4th of July."
"It makes no difference. When the

"It makes no difference. When the millionaire and the mendicant' and other alliferative things bring peace and good will, it is fitting that we should do our duty. To show you how easy it is: Suppose every one rides on a pass, it follows that conductors will not be required. So much useless labor than the same will. The only expense will be required. So much useless labor done away with. The only expense will be for printing and distributing the passes in order to make sure every one has one, or else he can't ride." "Excuse me for interrupting you."

said the Colonel, "but the natal day of the nation is the best time. We shall have a parade of 'antiques' and 'horribles: Herbert Casson blowing furiously upon his red light will head the pro-cession; behind him will march Mar-garet Haile as the Lost Cord; Karl Pankopf as the Vocal Cord, and myself as a SALTED COD, an edible of which I am by education very fond. Then you, my dear Comrade, will give a display of lingual fireworks in the even-

ing."
"What's all that for?" asked a man

in the audience.

The Colonel's half-drained schooner fell to the table in such a position that the colonial in the colonial i he could defend it with his life if neces-sary. "Because," he said, "If it is not done that way I shall not allow the social revolution to take place. I plainly see by your unrestrained flow of vituperation that you wish to cause trouble. I shall allow no duck-footed, spayin-jointed, lobster-backed pacemaker for a shall to heap abuse on my unprotected head. And if you insult me again I shall have an action of battery against you.

"Bite his head off!" shricked Sylvester Kellher excitedly. "I'll het a revolu-tionary tactic that he was hired by the

Cooler winds prevailed, and the Colonel continued to exhort the poor man who dared to ask a question. "If you want to pay dues, why not pay them to the colonization scheme? I already have an offer from the Emperor China, who wishes to send condemned criminals to be tortured by being made partakers in the benefits of equality. The method is better than slicing."

"Colonel, Colonel we must not dream; we should not be too sanguine," said Debs, with a Pecksniffian smile.
"Don't paint the glory in too glowing colors. We should leave something besides our unpaid bills to time. However, we must select the 25th of Decem-ber as the day. Think of the joy and the happiness of all men when they awake and find the Co-oporative Commonwealth in their stockings!"
"But," said the aforesaid seeker

after truth, "what do we get out of it?"
"Ah!" said the Colonel, "that is a very delicate question to answer, but you will probably get out of it. If that is not satisfactory, you can divide what is left. In case nothing is left you must see that it be distributed according to justice and equality."

Before any one could stop him Myron

Reed fell in a fit and recited a poem, which the "New Time" ought to pay The S. D.'s and the "New Time" re-formers shook their heads wisely and

said that epic proved that their move-ment was an international one; only some few countries and races were well left out.

Here Mr. Debs mildly waved his-arms

"Step right up," he yelled, "and see our combination goldbrick and knock-out-drop, patent reversible, self-adjusting political party. It is so simple that it can be understood by a child. Easy to take, effects sure; money back if you want it; avoid all substitutes. Socialists made while you wait; large Socialists made while you wait; mag-orders delivered cheaply and without delay. I, I am Eugene V. Debs. I AM AN EVENT

'Well," said the Colonel testily, "even if you are Debs, you might tell them who I am. Every one in this party is on the same plane, and as one of the owners of the plane I refuse to be over-

'Neither of you ever forget yourselves," the disturber remarked; "but would you mind telling me what are your aims and objects? 'No, sir: I would not mind. We aim

Thus we break away from those nar minded bigots who really know what they want. We are a universal party, and we exclude no one; in fact we are in the business to take every

'Yes," said Debs, "and on the ever

He got no further. The Colonel rose in all his-dignity, and pointing the finger of scorn at him, hissed forth: "Think of your record!"

Gene frowned aloud, but he made three salams and said: "Think of the name for honesty which you haven't got. "Honest name," said the Colonel;

"Bah!" The effect was electrical. The crowd

the check was electrical. The crown present rose as one man and ordered their favorite. The Colonel paused in dismay; he tried to recall the fatal word; he tried to fly. Too late; too late; the bouncer, bung-starter in hand, was watching him. All unaware, the Colonel had invited the crowd to take a district. rink. He must pay.
(The above tale is bad enough to have

been copyrighted by S. S. McClure, but it isn't, so we use it without their special permission). FRANK MACDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y. THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

t under an assumed name, name to their communications signature and address, be recognized.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" suspends.

The Johnston, a:

To THE PEOPLE.—At the present stage of
the Socialist movement in America, the Socialist Labor party press is the strong right
arm of the social revolution. In such times
as the present, with so many deceptive movements clouded under the guise of Socialism.

as the present, with so many deceptive movements cleaked under the guise of Socialism, a strong searchlight, capable of exposing the frauds and sentimental deceptions that are so disastrous to the success of the labor movement, is absolutely essential.

The present period is a crucial one in the history of the Socialist Labor party official organ, THE PEOPLE. Upon its necessa depends the future strength of the class-conscious Socialist press throughout the country. "The Beacon," recognizing the fact that now above all times the official organ of the party needs the united effort and energy of all true Socialists, has determined to retire from the field and unite its energies in giving THE PEOPLE the support and circulation that its ability deserves, and that the success of the Socialists inovement demands and makes imperative.

The supportant of the official organization.

ability deserves, and that the success of the Socialist movement demands and makes imperative.

The subscription lists of "The Beacon" will be turned over to THE PEOPLE. All subscribers will receive THE PEOPLE. All subscribers will receive THE PEOPLE for the remainder of their term of subscription to "The Reacon." Those who are already subscribers to THE PEOPLE will have credited to them upon the subscription books of THE PEOPLE a sum equivalent to the balance of their subscription to "The Beacon" still due.

This step-on the part of "The Beacon" in the post of their subscription to "The Beacon" at the will do much to aid in strengthening the class-conactous Socialist movement not alone in Rhode Island but throughout the United States. A successful weekly paper at 50 central year means a daily in the very near future, and with a daily Socialist organ as a weapon with which to attack the demons of darkness and ignorance, and with which to expose the captivating deceptions and frauds of capitalism and its pand upholders, the Socialist movement in Rhode Island will be aufficiently strong to support its own local press without diverting any needed energy from the most important weapon of all, its national official organ. liverting any needed energy from the most important weapon of all, its national official

To the comrades and readers of "The Reacon" in particular we wish to say that the Socialist movement in Rhode Island can be huilt up as never before it we will but roll up our sleeves and put our energies into the up our sleeves and passwork of making our party organ a success, work of making our party organ a success, finde bland should have two thousand readers of THE PEOPLE, "The Beacon" stands ready to do its share and it calls upon all true comrailes to forward to a DAILY PEOPLE.

THE BEACON.

The Capitalist Press.

The Capitalist Press.

The Capitalist Press.

To THE PEOPLE,—Is it not petefectly evident that the capitalist shally newspaperwish is trumpeted as the "Palladium of Liberty"—is the chief engine of debauchery of the people? The chief, and almost the only light (7) it is engaged in spreading is the light that reveals the foul and rotten cess pools of private vice that had better be left unrevealed, and the opposite party's treathery, venalty and thievschaess. But on the remedy for these gangerned sores it casts shily nothing but large beams of thick darkness, Daily it feeds to the omnivorous and empty-headed public, at the low price of one or two cents, all the literary trash, chaft and garbage that its ubiquitous and enterprising reporters can collect in one day. Everything of an amusing, side-tracking character, that keeps the people howling and shouting and satisfied, is claborated in description to hundred of columns of windy and dropsteal verbosity, while things of vital import to their political and evonomical well being are dealt out by the little stickful, if at all. Elopements, seductions, scandals, murders, detective stories, embegziements are shoveled an infinitum down the wide open throats of young and old boys and girls who ride to and from work every morning and evening, whose literary tastes are so debauched by this ligh-spice for that to read through one small paragraph on any exconomic social question gives themmusea. What wonder, then, that to such a mach that swallows the morning and evening editions and extrass of The Daily Garbage Barrel. The Uneverted Cesspool, The Universal. Swill Gatherer, The Morning Llar and The Evening Hyportic, you can never sell a labor paper or anything that alternots to call attention to their condition as degraded slaves. The advertiser-bound, plutocrai-hired literary prositiotes for "the Evening Inportite, you can never sell a labor paper or anything that alternots to call attention to their condition as degraded slaves. The advertiser-bound, plutocrai-hired liter

Boston, May 1st.

The Seidenberg Specter.

The Seidenberg Specter.

To THE PEOPLE.—Under the above heading, Mr. Max Halter published in last Saturday's PEOPLE, that at the general meeting of our union the official resolution, to his surprise, did not come up, if it had come up, he affair would have taken a different turn. The Board of Supervision endorsed a week prior Bennett's action, consequently this matter could not come up in the general meeting. A member can always bring matters before the meeting, as our union is based upon Socialist principles.

I hereby publish the statement adopted by the Union as it was in the "Volksseitung." Through the several statements published in Through the several statements published in

Firrough the several statements published it the "Volkszeitung" it should be clear to every one who told the truth. We, as Union %, de-clare that all statements from Issac Bennett, our delegate to the Strike Committee, are based upon facts; we, therefore, endorse fully his action.

has dethon.

We further declare, that the strike was not ordered to strike against the Pioneers. When the strike was declared, nobody knew that three members of the Pioneers were working in Seidenberg's shop.

The facts are as follows:

In February, a strike was declared against a reduction of wages. Committees were sent to the firm before the strike, to settle the difficulty, but could not succeed. On February, 10, a contract was made that if the two jobs where the reduction was on are made in the 10. a contract was made that if the two jobs where the reduction was on are made in the shop, the former price of \$3.99 and \$4.19 per 1,000 should be paid.

The firm tried to evade the agreement and the Kelly floor was established by the firm, where the two jobs were made for \$3.00 per \$41,000. A strike was ordered for breaking the agreement.

all 0.00. A strike was ordered for breaking congreenment.

It is to be regretted that an organization alleged to further new trades unionism, and which was organized on that principle, should be used to subserve capital in a difference on wages. Union No. 90 advocates and sustains new trades unionism, which sloes not permit the support of capital.

It is to be stated that all the matters in Seidenberg's were advocated by the progressives.

New York, April 27.

I'Mr. Groelinger in no way meets Max

[Mr. Groelinger in no way meets Max Halter's statement that the resolution adopted by the Executive or the Board of Supervisors was not submitted to the union, but was published as the union's decision without the union's knowing anything about it. Neither does Mr. Groelinger bring out the fact that the day before his letter was written; the union held a meeting, that there a motion was made to repudiate Max Halter's letter, and that nothingcame of the motion. Verily the Seidenherg Spectre is marching on.-ED. THE PEOPLE.7

The New Haven Municipal Riection. To THE PEOPLE.—I had expected others might write about our election. Finding noting in our sational organ, I shall be glad to be the conveyor of the good news.
Our manicipal fight took place on the 18th of last month. We went it for the first time. At our last election here, 1858, Matchett polled

his votes. We ran up this year to als, not-withstanding not one half of the usual city's vote was polled. New Haven will do its share towards the 100,000 mark next November. Our agitation caused the local politicians towards the 100,000 mark sout November.
Our agitation caused the local politicians so little anxiety and our vole more as. A local paper. The liegister, in an editorial warms the old party leaders to take heed of the Socialist vote, and to try and switch the people on some other track. Can it be that the old party leaders promptly took the hint. and hence this war?
We are now the third party. The Prohibitionists, the Fopulaint and the Debists have died their natural deaths and no complaint coming either.

died their natural deaths and a coming either.
THE PEOPLE is Going great work here; we have a number of new subscribers. I would ask to the comrades, the best way to make Socialists is to increase the circulation of THE PEOPLE.

New Haven, May 2.

Jamespeearchibaldiania.

Jamespearchibaldiaria.

To THE PEOPLE.—According to the printed reports emanating from the Central Labor Union, of this city, at its seasing the held surface of the printed reports emanating from the Central Labor Union, of this city, at its seasing the printed in the future they want in said body that it in the future they want in said body that it in the future they want and should be supposed these geatlement in a suave and should inform the politicians they should be sure to be more successful in securing a few more bones to gnaw at.

What does Jeems mean? It is possible that he wants the workers when they approach some one or other of their and gubble servants to go down on their kess or stormach and beg for what they want?

Jeems has been through the mill, so he knows, it would be interesting if he, would inform us how many salaams, etc., he had to bestow on the politicians before he accured his jailorship.

Where did Jeems did get so strongly impregnated with the servility and humility with which he wants to inoculate the workers of this vicinity? Jeems halls from dear old Publin. Can it be that he is growdate from the Castle? If he had informed the public that he reveal an apprenticeship as boots on the Castle? If he had informed, it should not be surprised at his lickspirite tactics. I would not be surprised at his lickspirite tactics. I would not be surprised office helders, Jeems could work in a few "ads" for his labor directory while doing an. I presume the rules would be as follows.

1st. When speaking to or meeting a ward heeler. Demonat or the flowblant or Lowist.

e as follows:

181. When speaking to or meeting a ward
toder. Demorat or Republican, or Lowist,
alute with right by lifting hat twice, head to
se incovered for at least 39 seconds, eyes to

be kept at an angle of 45 degrees.

2nd. When approaching District leaders or essistants heads of departments, workingman to remain uncovered in said officery presence, ever to, be kept at an angle of 30 degrees, holts to be lumble and contrile.

2nd. Tammany Sachems, heads of dejartments, etc., if interview takes place indoors, worker to remove shoes which are to be left outside, head uncovered and howed downright hand on heart, a la Orientale. It outside, worker will come to a standatiff, uncover head and east eyes on the ground until Sachem, etc., passes.

3th inversiew with Grocker, Platts Law, likek, étc. On admission to the negacity presence, naust uncover head, shoes left outside, then drop on both knees, touch floor with tomach three times.

The above skeich will give an idea of what the new book of rules will be like. They will be worthy of the labor skate. There is a rumor to the freet that it was the nervous exhaustion Jeems was suffering from, owing to overwork on this book of rules that caused him to lie prostrate on the floor of the Eighth avenue rum shop at a certain recent and ever memorable occasion, which even forced him to retire from the jailorship.

I would like to call Jeem's attention to what his late townsmen would think of him. The Dublin Socialists inscribe on their banners.

The great appear great to us only because we are on our knees.

LET US ARISE.

New York May 2.

LETTER BOY.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come n anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona (ide signature and address.) L. B. New York, Just now we do not need

any. Such a complete collection of THE PEOPLE as you have is valuable; you should keep it exterfully complete; if you care to part with it, let us know for how much you will

with it, let us know for how much you will sell it. Applications are quite often made for full self of THE PEOPLAC, we would THEM LET YOU SHOW. As you speak of a set of "eleven years," von must have the full set of the "Workman's Educator," the preferensor of THE PEOPLAC, it has no? Euch a set we would like to have,
"Rosene." Trenton, N. J.—You got things a little twist d. That convention of Jewish Socialists met in Boston in '81. It was not has claimly not be the party, but Abe Cahan who made that speech. What he said at that convention was: "We Jews are the large majority (? ? ? ?) of the E. L. P. Why should those beer-bibbing Dutchmon rule the party." We Jews must dictate the party policy and rule it.

Of course, the delegates to that convention taughed internally. Different from him, they were existens, some and who were not on railing best.

Of course, the delegates to that convention hughed internally, bifferent from him, they were citizens, some people who knew his facts were wrong, and who were not on rating bent. He tried to carry out his programme; failed, of course; then sought the support of the Birrondessists (that is the way you got hold of Barondess' name) and tried, together with other crasp herrings like himself, to pack several Assembly Districts with the Barondess clement; and then he was fired, along with his whole crew, and landed on the outside of the party on the back of his boad.

11. G. W. Los Angeles.—Some of it can be

party on the back of his head.

II. G. W., Los Arigeles.—Some of it can be used, as you will perceive; but the letter itself is too long. Just now there is that Shomakers. Debate that must be run through, and that takes much space.

T. A., Lamar, Mo.—You don't see how our own American securities can drop during a war? Lot's show you. A war requires large outlays of money. To get this taxation is not enough or a wise method. The wiser method being most agreeable to the capitalis: class, is to issue bonds: that is done just non as you will notice. An issue of bonds "gives sumplyment" to stacks of money that lies the underlying the tofind axie investment. The result of this is to cause securities to drop; Just as soon as is to cause accurities to drop; Just as soon as fovernment bonds can be had, idle moneys no longer nibble at securities, thereby keeping them stift; and what is more, many a security holder gets rid of his security to invest it in bonds, they being infinitely safer, and that throws more securities on the market, and that, of course, lowers their price. The security-holders who cannot make mo-pey by the war in some other way do not like the war, and right they ask.

the war, and right they are.

C. F., Denver, Coi.—The question whether Might is Right, or Right is Might can receive as many answers, and all right, as there are meanings attached to the expression, and there are there are viewpoints. Such questions, however are as abstruse that they have no practical importance, especially in these days when practical economic questions require one's time and attention. Such abstruse questions bried disputationsness and a habit of wordingsing, which is particularly harmful at such times as these, while economic discussions compel accuracy of terminology and lead to clarification.

"James," Cleveland, O.—The party was

cimpel accuracy of terminology and lead to ciarification.

"James." Cleveland, O.—The party was wholly disconnected from the Alliance, there being no Alliance in existence at the time, when Kurzenknahe's, Weissmann's and other papers in the hands of labor fakirs were denouncing the party like pickpockets. What was their reason? The straight forward conduct of party members in the old organizations. If the party does again disconnect itself from the Alliance would it be any different? The only way to disconnect the party from the "petty trades union questions" is to order all its members ou of all unions—Alliance and mon-Alliance. This is self-evi-tently absurd to contemplate, to say nothing of the faisuess of factics has would disconnect every member of the party from the Alliance, and that in the Alliance many an improper act may be committed, by what processes, and that in the Alliance many as in the Alliance, and that in the Alliance many as in the Alliance and more would the members in the Alliance, and that in the Alliance is the party from the improper acts of its members in the Alliance, and the hold the party free from the numerous improper acts committed, as you say are committed, by some of its members in the Alliance, and yet hold the party free from the numerous improper acts of its members in the haliance and you leave that cable in the hand of the labor on movement. Leave then alone, and you leave that cable in the hand of the labor of the west.— Really, are yet an "old man of experience." You don't show it.

of the labor fakir.

T. L., Scattle, Wash.—Really, are you an "old man of experience". You don't show it. If experienced and old, you should by this time have learned that revolutions are not born "this edge of the wedge Brat" revolutions are born like man—head foremost.

Boston, Mass.
THE PEOPLE and Socialist literature can always be had at Comrade C.
O. Bruckner's store, 54 West Canton street.

NEW YORK CITY, April 24, 1898. Debate of the Boot and Shoe Workera' Union (A. F. of L.) versus the General Council of Shoe Workers (S. T. & L. A), at Teutonia Hall, 16th street and 3rd avenue, New York City, April 24, 1894.

Participants:

John F. Tobin, and Frank A. Sieverman, representing the Boot and Shoe Work-ers Union; William L. Brower, and

Daniel De Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Katle Pryor, Secretary of the Gen-eral Council of Shoeworkers. MISS PRYOR:—This meeting has

MISS PRYOR:—This meeting has been called to discuss the question, "Which is the better organization for the shoe trade, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, of the American Federation of Labor, or the General Council of Shoe Workers, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance?" I introduce as the Chairman of the meeting Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J. CHAIRMAN CARLESS:—Fellow Workingmen—I have been asked to picside here this afternoon. It has been intimated to me that it is unnecessary on my part for any remarks whatever to be made; but simply to state here that the speakers this afternoon

here that the speakers this afternoon will follow in this order: first, Com-rade Brower, representing, the General Council of Shoe Workers; then John F. Tools, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Comrade Daniel De Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers, and Frank A. Siever man, of Rochester, representing the Na man, of Rochester, representing the National Shoe Workers' Union—30 minutes each. And then at the close—the rejoinder—the order of speaking will be reversed. John F. Tobin will lead; next William L. Brower; next Frank A. Sieverman, and last Daniel De Leon—the will be seen. Now without any 10 minutes each. Now without any mere remarks I shall call upon William

BROWER: Mr.; Chairman and Shoe Workers The General Council of Shoo Workers was organized on May 1, 1892 Workers was organized on May 1, 1892. There was no central organization of the Shoe Workers prior to 1888, until the Council was established. During 1892, we had trouble in Cousin's factory. That trouble could have been won had the factory remained true to the organized shies workers at that time. During 1892, the Council took up a line of work to stop the quarrelling of the various factions of shoeworkers in the East, and at exceeded, in 1894, in bringing about a conference of those varring factions, until they organized a General Label-Committee. After they were organized a question arose as to representation and to as not to create any confusion we insmediately stopped communicating with them. Also in 1894 communicating with them. Also in 1894, there is not a shoeworker in this town but knows that a strike took place in John J. Latteman's factory. This strike was caused by seven different griev-unces, one of which was that the super-intendent had suggested to sisters of

the union immoral practices as a means make up for the reduction. This strike lasted for seventeen weeks, and during that time a number of people took the places of those that came out. Various discussions took place among the organized when workers, until a conthe organized shoe workers, antil a conference was held in the city of Boston in 1895, and there the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization was established Prior to the establishment of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, one of the delegates here to-night wrote me to re-quest the Council of Shoe Workers or locals to attend that Convention; and in part he says, going on to speak of new trades-unionism, that the old rut that all organizations of shoeworkers had been started in was one that he did not care to see the new one started out in. In reply to this communication, owing to the action of the various councils of the East, I told him that we did not think we would be represented at the conference. This conference was held. The people that represented the new trades-unionism were defeated, just as the Council of Shoe Workers of this vicinity auticipated when that organi-zation was to be launched. In the next communication I received from one of the speakers beregine a Mr. Tobin-he says, "Keep your eye onto us and see whether what you predict will be a fact or not." Well, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized. What eld they do then to continue or try to

build up their organization?

In the city of Lynn there had been two strikes just before the organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union the strike of Flynn's and that of Faunce & Spinney's. The various organizations of the city of Lynn were under a mutual agreement, whereby if one had trouble the others would stand by it. When this strike occurred, the Shoe Workers agreed they would never go back until such time as the strike was won or a satisfactory agreement should be arrived at by the organization. Netwithstand-ing that agreement, the organization that went into the Boot and Shoe Work ers' Union, and which were part and parcel of that agreement, organized organized those who took the places of the strikers. The organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the city of Lynn ever since that time amounts to nothing.

After this trouble of the Shoe Work in the East and knowing of the difficulty that was transpiring there, made up our mind that we had taken the correct stand and still remained true to the organization that we were attached to at that time, i. c., D. A. 49 K. of L. While remaining true to that organization, we answered the various calls from the East whenever there was trouble there by keeping the men away as much as we possibly could; so much so that No. 32, the Lynn Lasters' Protective Union, sent a communication to the council, extending a vote of thanks for the assistance we had rendered them. Also in 1897, when there was trouble in Plant's factory and they were trying to get cutters in this part of the country to go on and take the places of people there, another communication me and they thanked us for the as-

zistance we gave them at that time.
After the Washington General As mbly of the K. of L. and after we saw then that the Knights of Lator was not the organization we should con-tinue with, we came back and reported

to our people; each organization met and decided to repudiate the acts of the General Assembly, and of the officers also, and we then helped to organize and affiliated with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We realized that it was necessary to place the plan of the organization of the shoeworkers in such a position that we could go to the shoeworkers that were unorganized and appeal to them to organize on a basis workers that were unorganized and appeal to them to organize on a basis where they could receive some direct benefit; and from that time we have advocated the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; but neither did the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union develop in progressing lines, nor did they are the Shoe Workers' Union develop in progressing lines, nor did they use the Council of Shoe Workers in the same manner that we had used them up to that time. When some of our members went to Syracuse they wrote back to us that those people refused to recognize them. When our committee went to Rochester one of these people refused to recognize them. Our committee came back and reported, and said it is a shame that we cannot have the organized shoeworkers of New York recognized by people outside. Why was this? In the second report of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union the National Secretary of that body made certain recom-

Shoemakers' Union the National Secretary of that body made certain recommendations, and among them was one in relation to cards. At that convention this resolution was adopted: "No organization shall recognize the card of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that is not attached to this Union: provided it shall be left to this Union to decide whether or not they shall recognize the cards of persons go-

shall recognize the cards of persons go-ing outside of the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union: provid-

ed they are members of the Boot and Shoe Worekrs' Union." This caused considerable trouble; but there was a

city in this country that did refuse to recognize that. Sister Nason's attitude

in the Convention of the Boot and Shoe

Workers' Union demonstrated clearly that she recognized new trades-union-

is m; she sent us transfer cards and she returned them; when our members went there she accepted us on transfer cards;

so both organizations worked in har-mony. On May 6, 1897, the Secretary of the Council, Comrade Pryor, received

this letter from Sister Nason: "I fin-ished my labors of two years here to-night, and I must say it has been one

whole life. I expected too much

haps, or perhaps was not capable carrying out what I wanted." Why Because the Boot and Shoe Workers

Because the Boot and Shoe Workers of the City of Haverhill were almost gone to pieces. There are two of the largest shoe centers in this country, i. e., Ha-verhill and Lynn, both of them under the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, claiming to have officers representing new trades-unionism, but going to pieces from, I suppose, the advancement of capital, which they were unable to understand from the "teaching" they received from the general officers.

I will now come back again to the ity of New York. We proceeded here

city of New York. We proceeded nere carefully and took in people, told them what they were joining, and asked them whether they were satisfied with the obligation which we gave to them, which is very simple, and also told them that they could never expect to better their cendition by economic action only.

their condition by economic action only. These members recognized it to a great extent, and the various lectures which we have had on the floor have been

attended by the members quite well.
Last November, the 23d, Latteman's
shop, which had disorganized to a
great extent the shoeworkers of this

city, sent word requesting me to call at Mulberry street, 248 I think the number was, as they wanted to organize. I went there and found men who had gone in during the strike of 1894 among the crowd, and I said to them: "Boys, I will exempt take in

I will organize you, but I cannot take in those who are under discipline by the council." Among the names appear those of Casper Wigglesey and Gibson Greenberg, both of whom turned in during that strike, and a fellow named threater Namelsey. I sake to them.

Juseppe Napoleano. I spoke to them, and said they could hold a meeting on a Saturday. I told them all that were right we would take in; the rest I

wanted to submit to the Board for their action. On that Saturday I found that

the printing trade was quite interested in organizing the shoeworkers. The position that I had taken in Mulberry

street had proven to the shop's crew that the discipline which the Council

held over them would be enforced, and they wanted to shirk it. I also found

they wanted to shirk it. I also found in conversation with Tobin, Mr. Ross, one of the greatest scales that ever walked the city of New York. a man that left the shipping department to take the strikers' place during Latteman's strike, and was the prime mover in correction. Mr. Tobic Poet and

in organizing Mr. Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that we have in New York to-day. Mr. Tobin never in-

quired as to the material he was organ-

izing; he went on; and his organization was established. What do we find this

organization does a short time after it was established? It was well known among the shoeworkers that we were about to raise wages in Weill's factory;

the employees, in order to enforce the demand, had to strike. The following Saturday, in walked Mr. Clark, of Mr.

Tobin's organization, and informed Mr. Weil that it was an outrage to think that his employees should ask for an

advance in wages after his drummer

advance in wages after his drummers had secured orders for the season. He also said that the Council amounted to nothing: that he represented the only organization of shoeworkers in this country. He came up to where we were meeting, and he says: "I come up here to organize you"; and the people said: "We are organized already."

On the 25th of March members of the Boot and Shoe Workers went in there

Boot and Shoe Workers went in there and asked for jobs. I am able to prove to-day that members of Tobin's new

organization did so. Mr. Clark came around at different times trying to per-suade the people, but notwithstanding all his persuasive powers the members

thought the Council was an organiza-tion good enough for them, and did not

Now, Comrades, coming back to what we believe is the proper organization. Is there a body of men, is there a shoc-

worker to-day who can look over the various forms of the organization of our craft, and say, where we are organ-ized upon economic lines only that or-

ganization is going to be a success? If they can, I will say for one I have not found that one in the district of New

York. They all have to admit that the powers of the government are used

every time that the toiler attempts to do anything to better his condition. This being a fact, and after our ex-perience in the Knights of Labor, after

propose to change.

city of New York.

saddest disappointments of my

in the land, when he knows full

plause). that these things are positive facts, and try to dish out old remedies by the tea-spoonful, it is enough to make any one smile and laugh; but such are the methods that they adopt. Some of them will tell you that in our organization we can't get these things in our time because our organization is still small. I want to ask you people here if the men of Cuba had waited until they had organized a great, magnificent army to free themselves from Spain, do you suppose they would ever have been free? Never in the world. Therefore we claim this, that the Socialists of today who are attached to the Alliance who are teaching other trades, the members of the Alliance who are backed up by the Socialist Labor party. are doing similarly to Ben Franklin's suggestion during the Revolution, and are doing the same as the men in Cuba to-day when they first advocated the liberation of that fair island from Spanish tyranny Both are on same plan. Both should be looked at in the same light.

There are a number of other things, Comrades, that I can say, but time is limited in a debate of this kind. I have had to go as rapidly as I possibly can over the various things and make my conclusions as quick as I can, to keep within the limit; but I can say this in conclusion, that it was the aim and the object, and is the aim and the object of the shoe workers of the city of New York to continue on the plan that they have established, and the men that have done wrong to them on economic lines they propose to discipline; and to the people here who have gone into this other organization, men who imagine they have great things to receive from Mr. Tobin's union, and think that in the Mr. Tobin's union, and think that in the case of an economic struggle, strikes, etc., great assistance will be given to them, people who believe there is a great army back of them. I want to say that in a short time they will find it is all bosh; they will not get what is promised to them. The sentiments of the shoeworkers and people are changing very rapidly; much more so than the speakers here on the other side will try speakers here on the other side will try to make out. The position of the shoe-workers, the condition they are rapidly being driven to, is bringing on this change. This is the natural outcome of the system we are living under, the natural outcome of the condition the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor party are trying to improve and overthrow. (Applause)

Marx "Eighteenth Brumaire." that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant vol-ume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

the Shoe Workers' experience in the International Union, after their experi-ence in the Lasters' Union and other organizations that have preceded the organizations that have preceded the ones in existence at the present time, was it not quite likely that they could not be trapped a second time? Is it not also a positive fact that the very men who oppose the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to-day will tell you to-day that there is only one party for the people, and that it is by the combining of political action with the economic action, and that only, that they can succeed?

I wish to call your attention to Me

I wish to call your attention to Mr. Tobin's remarks in an article that he wrote in 1895: "The old style pure and simple trades union is unable to cope with conditions as they now exist, as the strike and boycott which are against the manufacturer or combination of manufacturers will fail, for the reason that the great army of the unemployed will not follow, they not being attached to any organization, and it being impossible to attach them. They are on the verge of starvation, become scabs, and if only allowed to work for a short time they serve to break the backbone of any strike." Those are his own words. The old organizations of backbone of any strike. Those are his own words. The old organizations of the East had leaders who traded in the various political parties for positions, which cannot be denied, men who led the National Unions climbed each and every one into some political position either with the Demogratic or Repubeither with the Democratic or Republican parties. Mr. Tobin was correct when he made those utterances, and still to-day he goes out and advocates "union label." "abolition of the State prison laws," and things of that kind, without saying a word about holding to the only class-conscious political party that the other political parties of to-day will never give to the wage-work-ers those rights, for they are led by men who represent capital, men who represent capitalist interests, men who represent everything in opposition to and yet he advocates merely these props of the capitalist system trying to make his heare's believe that he can accomplish great results by such means! I do not believe in such methods. I believe it is useless to advocate conomic measures unless we come out straight, strike straight from the shoulder and say: "Doys, there is only one political organization for you to-day; you have seen the Democratic party in power; you have seen the Republican party in power; you have seen what they have done for you; those who were in the city of Brooklyn know what they did for you in the Brooklyn strike; those who have heard of Hazleton know what they did there, both in the Democratic and Republican party; and since we have these lessons so plainly before we have these lessons so plainly before us, when Mr. Tobin advocates political action, is there any use to do so with-out clearly mentioning the Socialist Labor party? If they say there is, it Labor party? If they say there is, it means to leave you exposed to the Dem-ocratic and Republican parties, where you will get just what you don't want. I say we don't want anything like that at all. If we want politics, which we do —we should strike out from the shoulder and say we want to use class-conscious politics; and the only party based on such politics is the Socialist Labor party. The Socialist Labor party being based on those principles, having for its ally the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, we contend, as we go forth and preach this doctrine to the tollers of this country, that we will win them away from the trades union, which is bolstering up capitalist parties -to a system of unionism that we can

rally around, and thereby establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. (Ap-When we hear men talk that know

The English translation of Karl larx "Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to May 4th, 1898. \$4,575.

Plodgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt-THE DAILY PROPLE COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAE BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleve land, O.

NOTICE. For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

National Rescutive Committee.

Session of May 3rd, with Comrade Hickey in the chair. The financial report of the week sending April 30th, showed receipts to the amount of \$10.08; expenditures, \$35.64; balance, 4.4. Comrade Vanderporten sends word that he resigns from the committee and the Secretary was instructed to call for nominations to fill the vacancy. Comrade Affred C. Kihn, then Secretary of the Committee and charter and Awards, reported that the design or chapter arrived from Londou, that he williget estimates for printing same and he ready to make full report at next meeting. New Bedford asked for aid in a special congressional election that is to take place shortly. Resolved to aid them by sending speaker, Several Ward branches of Section 8t, Louis asked for a decision as to whether their local by-laws are in condict with the national constitution. It was decided that their by-laws do not conflict. Resolved to forward to the comrades of Spain the resolutions adopted at the New York May Pay demonstration. L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

HENRY KUHN, Fin. See'y.

Connecticut.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD.—The American Itranch will hold a discussion meeting at Good Templars Hall, 361 Main street; this evening at 8 p. m. on the subject: "Working.nen, Guard the Ballet."

Pennsylvanie.

PITTSBURGH.—At a special meeting of Branch 3. Section Pittsburgh, David Meliukoff was expelled for taking part with a political party other than the S. L. P. He spoke at public lacetings advecating the election of a Municipal League councilmanic candidate. The Jewish party paper is requested to publish this, as the expelled member, was a Jew.

May Day Conference.

May Day Conference.

The delegates representing the various trade and Labor organizations, and subdivisions of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., in the above conference, are trigotals called upon to attend a special meeting to take place next Saturday, May 8 M., at the Labor Lyceum, ci East Fourth street, New York, The withal and high-handed interference on the part of the Chief of Police in prohibiting cur parade and mass-meeting on Union Square, last Saturday, to celebrate international Labor Day, after permits had been issued for the same, should be taken up at once and considered by the conference. The Cit. Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., at its regular meeting last Munday, decided to prefer charges against the chief of police before the Police Commissioners and to arrange a protest meeting in seine large hall in the city. This matter will be laid before the conference. This is a matter of vital importance to the progressive workingmen of Greater New York; no delegate should fail to attend.

The Arrangement Committee of Conference, The Arrangement Committee of Conferen

Daily People Miner Fund.

Previously acknowledged.
Frank Gayer, Collimetile, III.
Frank Gayer, Collimetile, III.
Frank Gayer, Collimetile, III.
Frank Gayer, Collimetile, III.
Gus, Weich, New York City,
Gus, Weiss, Port Worth, Tex.
Chas, Rubin, New York City,
S. Weinberg, Council Bluffs, Ia.
F. Kochendorfer, New Albany, Ind.

Total \$2,224.40 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.

Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, \$1,50 per thousand.

1.-"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.

"Socialism," by William Watkins.
"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.

"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.

"Socialism." Extracts culled from Rob-ert Batchford's "Merrie England."

"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.

"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist La-bor Party."

"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Repub-lican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."

America."

"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."

"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish). "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, \$5.00.
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"The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautzky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each Sc. "Capital," by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 20c. Cloth, \$1.73.

The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx,

What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents. 'Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.

"Erin's Hops. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5 cents. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents.

"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents. "History of the Pevis Commune," by Linsa-garay, \$2.08.

"History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 55 cents. Send your order to NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe,

Random Shots.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Seventh and Thirteenth Regiments will hug their fireside, Mama's boy will stay at home From the surging battle-tide, Until the bread riots break out They will conceal their patriotic pride.

These heroes of the gallant Seventh Regiment.

Chorus-

We don't want to fight, But, by Jingo, if we do, We'd rather fight in the Greater New York, Against the hungry crew

We could beat them into pulp We could thrash them black and blue; This would keep us from going to Havana.

There is a good deal more truth than

There is a good deal more truth than poetry in the last verse.

The advance agent of the trusts' prosperity never came near the proletariat. Stagnation in business continued, with every prospect of it growing worse. Hence the war. The government that for three years policed the Cuban waters now turns round in a burst of patriotic ardor to free (?) the Cubans, thinking to distract attention Cubans, thinking to distract attention from home. An old trick. But the stagnation will continue, until finally the proletariat, driven to desperation by hunger, will revolt in solid ranks at the polls. Then the capitalist class may do what the Southern Bourbons did, and take up arms. They will then call upon the "gallant" Seventh and Thirteenth Regiments

But will these respond when the workers are seen united and in force ready to resist the violation of the suffrage laws? Yes, they will respond, as they do

to their coward instincts and skulk away.
THOMAS F. HICKEY.

Brooklyn.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past. ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICEES TO ELICT.

1.—Organizer, 2.—Recording and corresponding sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent.

6.-Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.

2.—New members. 3.—Correspondence.

4.-Financial Report.

-Report of Organizer.
-Report of Committees. 7.-Unfinished Business

8.-New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee

charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall made to the National Executive Com-A full report of the first meeting

including a list of membres, with in-closure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by

the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee. Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or

town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York City.

Boston, Mass.

THE PROPER is for sale at the following Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on Oroasdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near

Trades and Societies Calendar,

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five line will be inserted under this beading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an expectanity of advertising their places of meetings

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union C Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., and East; 4th street, New York Labor Lyssem, Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Most at 230 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East at street, New York City. All bona-fide trade at abor Unions should be represented. Our nications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Union No. 90. Office and Employmes Bureau; 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bob-mian), 22 East 7th street, every Saturday at p. m.—District II (German), at 713 Forsyth 8th meets overy Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 167 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 348 Weet 4m destreet, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Hoard of Sppe-visors meets every Tuesday at 1622 and avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinista), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 388 Bowery, Union Hall, ist foor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1022, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 'th street. Meetings every Friday at is o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.: Fred. Woll, corr. See'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Rusiness agent. '

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8% o'clock at 231-233 E. 35d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 78 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets
2 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 14.20
clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138
-160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription
orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly,
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Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th 85th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 2d Av. and 16th 8t. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trim.

Mers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L.

A.-Headquarters, 64 East (th street, Laber
Lyceum.-Regular meeting every Thursday
evening, at S P. M.

Workingmen's Children's Death Bene-fit Fund of the U. S. or America.— The Excentive board meets every second Wed-nesday in the month at sociock P. M., in R. Ticats Hall, bet sick and 83d St., Second Ave. Financial Secretary: Beinhard Lachner, Bu East 81th Street.

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue. Room 53, New York City.

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